1 July 1959

PROPOSED CHALICE MISSIONS

- 1. The need for additional hard intelligence on the status of the Soviet missile program is critical. It is rendered the more so by Khrushchev's repeated threatening references to an already operational Soviet ICBM capability, as in his recent conversation with Harriman. Clearly an important element of Soviet strategy in the current Berlin crisis is the use of what will probably be increasingly open threats of ultimate use of military force.
- 2. Our intelligence is inadequate for a reliable assessment of this threat. In some ways, the new evidence that has come to hand in recent months has made us less, rather than more, certain of the current status of Soviet missile programs.

This again raises a question as to the state of operational readiness and, if ready, the reliability of Russian weapons. There is little new evidence bearing on the location of operational ICBM or IRBM sites. We suspect but have not yet been able to confirm the location of facilities engaged in ICBM production. The sighting of a "Z" class Soviet submarine indicates that the Russians may have at least an interim submarine-launched missile capability but there is little con-

firmatory evidence.

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3. There are no steps we can take which stand so good a chance of giving us so much additional hard information as would the two CHALICE overflights proposed some weeks ago. One of these would have as its principal targets the TYUKA TAM range head and suspected operational ICBM sites in the URALS. The other

would have as its principal targets the suspected operational site at POLYARNYY URAL and the Naval ship-building facilities at MOLOTOVSK. The reasons for proposing these specific missions and what we might learn from them are outlined in the following paragraphs.

4. Photography of even one operational ICBM site would probably answer the following questions:

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- a. Are the Russians at least approaching the stage of operational readiness with ICBMs?
- b. Are Russian ICBMs and their launchers mobile, requiring only a specially and cheaply prepared railroad siding, or do they require fixed launch pads?
 - c. If the latter, are the sites hardened, and to what extent?
- d. Is each site a complex of dispersed launch pads or a single compact installation? For how many missiles is each site planned?
- e. Does the character of the installation reveal anything about the propellants to be used, especially whether they are liquid or solid?
- f. What type of guidance system will be employed -- radio or inertial?

From answers to the above questions, it should be possible to draw vitally important inference as to the number, characteristics, and vulnerability of the Russian ICBM sites. Evidence as to the type of propellant has a bearing on lead time between decision to launch and first firing, and between successive launches from the same pad. It is also relevant for the scale and character of logistic support required to maintain an ICBM battery in operational readiness. Such answers would also advance our ability to define alert indicators for strategic warning purposes.

5. The primary targets of the two proposed missions, URAL in the north and VERKHNE SALDA in the URALS	POLYARNYY

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		uthern mission is TYURA TAI
	s specifically known. Up-to	
reveal the character of	f the second launch site und	er construction
and might give im	portant indications of the an	swers to the questions in
paragraph 4 preceding	. Another target on this m	ission is SVERDLOVSK which
has been identified		as a large Russian missile
production facility. C	onfirmation of the location	
		to be drawn as to production
rates.		

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7. The northern mission would cover, in addition to its primary target, the least known Russian Naval ship-building facility of MOLOTOVSK where it is believed nuclear submarines and/or missile-launching submarines may be under construction. It is believed that good photography of this area would contribute more evidence on the status of these activities than any other single body of information in any way accessible to us.

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